THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., ad ress
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Visitors at Summer resorts.

Chas. Abel & Co., No. 172 Wylie street, Pittsburgh, Pa., can furnish you with Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles, per express or mail, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Try 172 Wylie street.

Watering Place Predicament.

It is vexatious to find yourself without pomade, oil, perfumery or any of the fancy domestic toilet goods furnished promptly by Chas. Abel & Co., No. 172 Wylie street, by express or mail on short notice.

Just Received at Jos. Fleming's.

Five gross Tooth Brushes (imported), warranted to be the finest stock in the city, and to be disposed of at very reasonable rates.

Joseph Meyer & Son.

Undertakers, No. 421 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. TTHS

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. TTHS

Great Clearance Sale During This Week.

The most attractive trimming store in this city is that of W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street. Ladies you will be surprised to see how low Mr. Moorhead is selling white gored tuck skirts; also hats and bonnets. Every one in the store marked down to fifty cents each, in order to close out the summer stock. The greatest bargains ever known in straw goods and hair gimp hats. Call soon if you want to secure bargains, as they are being closed out very rapidly.

Just arrived another elegant assortment of embroideries at astonishing low prices. Remember the place—Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClurkan & McKeown's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Seizure of Spanish Gunboats.

The Movement Authorized by the Administration—Meeting of Revenue Supervisors—Delay in the Issue of New Fractional Currency—Mormon Leaders Excited—Monument to Victims of Southern Prison Pens—Meeting of Union Prisoners—Mississippi Office-Holders Gone Home.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1869.

Seizure of the Spanish Gunboats.

The seizure of Spanish gunboats in New York is probably the result of the determination reached in the Cabinet consultation of last Thursday. Dispatches were then presented from Admiral Hoff, and the whole Cuban and Spanish question was fully discussed. The Peruvian minister, who arrived here six or seven weeks ago, has from the first been somewhat exercised about these boats, and has made many trips between this city and New York to collect information, and submit it before our Government. The agent of the Cuban insurgents has also been busy in relation to them, and has unofficially called the attention of the members of Congress to the matter, and expressed the hope that they would not be allowed to reach Cuban waters. The mediation of our Government had been accepted by Spain and Peru for the adjustment of their difficulties, but for causes unknown neither power has presented its case. The probabilities as stated in this city are, that some of these boats were intended for service in Cuban waters, while others were for possible offensive operations against Peru.

Meeting of Revenue Supervisors.

Commissioner Delano has notified a number of supervisors of internal revenue to meet here, for the purpose of submitting experience each to the other, with the view of promoting the efficiency of officers of internal revenue. Reports from Virginia show a decided improvement in the efficiency of the officers. The collections from Virginia since General Grant went into office in the Petersburg, Richmond and Lynchburg districts, aggregate about one million two hundred thousand dollars more than those for the corresponding period of last year, and an increase of about one million pounds of tobacco shipped in bond.

Meeting of Union Prisoners.

The Association of Union Army Prisoners met yesterday and heard verbal reports from various sections of the country on the project of erecting a monument to those who died in Southern prisons. The reports were mainly favorable to the proposal, and the meeting ordered the committee having the matter in charge to issue a call to the people for pecuniary aid in carrying out the plan.

The New Fractional Currency.

The issue of twenty-five and fifty cent notes by the Treasury Department is greatly delayed by the strike among the plate printers of New York. The companies at work upon them cannot promise a supply for distribution under three or four weeks.

Mormon Leaders Excited.

The editor of the *Evening Star* of this city, in a letter from Salt Lake, says Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders are greatly worked up over the reports about the Edmunds's sent out by persons who have visited them this summer.

Retired from the Field.

The Mississippi office-holders who were working here in the Conservative interest, concluded it wasn't advisable to stay any longer, and accordingly started for home yesterday.

Personal.

Ex-Secretary Stanton left here to-day for the North. He stops a few days in Philadelphia, and will then spend some weeks among the hills of New Hampshire, perhaps at Conway.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1869.

THE TEN-DOLLAR COUNTERFEITS.

New developments are being made daily concerning the spurious ten dollar greenbacks. Two specimens received to-day bear witness that they are new issues, for all the defects previously referred to have been removed, and the general appearance of the note is now exactly correspondents with the genuine that it almost defies detection by professional experts.

SURVEY OF BOUNDARY LINE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a letter from the Surveyor of the boundary line between California and Oregon, announcing the establishment of the line as far as one hundred and thirty-one miles. The work will probably be completed during the present month.

SEVENTH INSTANT.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $874,000.

CHANGE IN TOBACCO STAMPS.

The Revenue Bureau has ordered a change of the small tobacco stamps for two ounce packages of the class of No. 16, for a strip stamp. The new series of twenty-five cent stamps will soon be ready for issue. The unregistered stamps are promised in two days.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy, received at the War Department, states among other things that although the institution has effected much good, it does not meet the requirements of the present day, and should be placed upon such a standard unsurpassed abroad. They recommend that the Academy be enlarged and the number of pupils increased.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Arrival in Chicago—The Places Visited and Business Transacted—A High Opinion of the Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The Committee of Ways and Means appointed by Congress to inspect the Pacific States and Territories, arrived in Chicago last night. The following are the names: Hon. Samuel Hooper, Boston; Hon. W. B. Allison, Iowa; Hon. Hiram Maynard, Tennessee; Hon. Austin Blair, Michigan; Hon. Dennis McCarty, New York; W. D. Kelley, Philadelphia; J. Brooks, New York, and S. S. Marshall, of Illinois. The committee has visited all the intermediate points on the Pacific Railroad, and the mines in the western slopes, and inveighed that the existing duties in Oregon, Washington, and up the Oregon and Williamette rivers, and also Vogie's Sound and Vancouver's Island. During their visit they made a thorough investigation into the entire revenue service of the Pacific coast, the entire condition of the mint and sub-treasury at San Francisco, investigated to a considerable extent the question of Chinese immigration, and obtained a large amount of information upon other matters which are to become subjects of legislation in Congress. They are enthusiastic in their praise of the hospitalities extended to them everywhere on the Pacific coast that they visited, and express the opinion that the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are admirably managed, and are the smartest and best new roads that they have ever traveled over. The Committee will assemble in Boston on Monday next, at the time their investigations and perfect bills for the revision of the tariff and the bonded warehouse system, to be reported to Congress at its next session.

THE CHENEY COURT.

Protest Against the Action of Judge Jameson—Answer to Cheney's Exceptions.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The ecclesiastical court for the trial of Rev. Charles R. Cheney, pastor of Christ church, met to-day and adjourned over until to-morrow without taking any action on the case. At that time a protest against the recent action of the Superior Court will be presented, as well as an answer to the objections and exceptions raised on the trial by the counsel for the defendant. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court, so that it may be considered at the next term. It is not the intention of Bishop Whitehouse to let the matter drop, but he will pursue it to the end.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Proposed Tax on United States Coupons Not Favorably Received Abroad—The Sublime Porte Demands an Explanation of the Viceroy of Egypt—The San Juan Boundary Question—Harvard Crew in Better Form—French Reserves to be Called Out—Carlist Uprising—Concessions to Cable Companies by Portugal—Reorganization of the Irish Church—Meeting of Bishops in Dublin—Queen Isabella Inclined to Abdicate—The Rumors of Negotiations for the Independence of Cuba Without Foundation.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

Firm Suspended.

LONDON, August 4.—The Greek firm of Frangbiani & Rhodocanachi, New York branch, which failed this week, has suspended payment here.

Harvards Improving.

The Harvard crew made two practice trips on the Thames to-day. The weather was rainy and otherwise unfavorable, but the men exhibited a decided improvement in their rowing. Their dip is not so deep as before, and they take longer strokes.

Meeting of Irish Bishops.

DUBLIN, August 4.—The Irish Bishops met in private conference in this city to-day, to consider the reorganization of the Irish Church.

Mr. Burdon, a Conservative, has been elected Mayor of Dublin, but the Liberals have a majority in the Council.

Isabella Disposed to Abdicate.

PARIS, August 4.—*La France* newspaper reports that Queen Isabella is disposed to abdicate the throne of Spain in favor of the Prince of Asturias.

Positive Denial.

MADRID, August 4.—The truth of the report that Spain has opened negotiations with the United States looking to the independence of Cuba, is positively denied.

Eugenie to Visit Constantinople.

PARIS, August 4.—The Empress Eugenie is expected to visit Constantinople in September. Preparations on a most extensive scale have already commenced there for her reception.

The French Reforms.

Among the clauses of the Senatus Consultum is one providing that on demand of five members the Senate may resolve itself into a secret committee. The relations of the Senate and Corps Legislatif with the Emperor and with one another will hereafter be regulated by imperial decree.

The *Journal des Debats* thinks the reforms now proposed will not disappoint the hopes raised by the imperial message to the Corps Legislatif.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

Proposed Tax on U. S. Bonds.

BERLIN, August 4.—The *Borsen Zeitung*, discussing the possibility of the imposition by Congress of a tax on the coupons of the United States bonds, expresses confidence that the Republicans will remain faithful to the programme in which they pronounced energetically against repudiation. The *Zeitung* declares the current rumors to the effect that such a tax is contemplated are mere manoeuvres of interested parties.

The Grand Vizier and the Viceroy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 4.—An Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Vizier is about to leave for Egypt, bearing a letter to the Viceroy, which, after recounting the grievances of the Sublime Porte, concludes with the intimation that in case no satisfactory explanations are given, the Porte will withdraw the privilege accorded by the firman of 1841.

Proceedings in the Commons.

LONDON, August 4.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the agents of the British government were making every effort to obtain access to the Englishmen now held captive in Paraguay. The last intelligence received in regard to them was furnished by two American naval officers, and was that they were all well, but still restrained of their liberty by command of President Lopez.

Viscount Milton asked if the Government could inform the House what progress had been made in the San Juan boundary negotiation, and what the expense of holding possession of the Island had been. Mr. Otway replied that as differences still existed with the United States on the question, Her Majesty's Government was unable to furnish any information or lay any correspondence on the table. The Government of 1860 had submitted to arbitration what information it thought fit. If Lord Milton was able to add anything to that, the Government would be glad to hear from him. It was impossible at such short notice to say what the cost of the occupation of the Island amounted to.

The Harvard Crew

Were out again on the Thames to-day, and showed a better form. They were visited to-day by Shaw, coxswain of the Oxford boat.

English Firemen Coming.

A portion of the London Metropolitan Fire Brigade propose visiting New York.

French Reserves to be Called Out.

PARIS, August 4.—It is asserted the Government will shortly call out the reserves.

Carlist Uprising.

It is reported a formidable uprising of Carlists occurred at Toroso and Tervil. Official advices contradict the statement that two Carlist prisoners were shot by order of a council of war.

Concessions to Cable Companies.

LISBON, August 4.—The Chambers have adopted a resolution authorizing the Government to grant concessions to companies desiring to lay cables to or from Portugal.

Divorce.

LONDON, August 4.—Mrs. Vivian has gained her suit for divorce against the Marquis of Waterford, with costs.

Brighton Races.

The nursery stakes for two year olds were won by Recorder; the Brighton cup was won by Restitution.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The steamship City of London has arrived.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 4.—Bourse tranquil; rentes 72 francs 70 centimes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 4, Evening.—Consols 92¾ 5-20 bonds 83¾; United States 5-20's at Frankfort 88⅝; Erie 19¾; Illinois, 94¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands 12¾d; Orleans 13@13¼d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s. 8d; red western 9s. 6d. Western spring 9s. 7d. Corn 28s. 6d. for Europe. Oats 2s. 8d. Barley 4s.

Pork 96s. Beef 98s. Lard 70s. 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 62s.

Tallow 42s. Turpentine 27s. 6d. Linseed oil 33s. Sugar 38s. 9d. Spirits linseed 31s. 9d.

Petroleum at Antwerp 50¾ francs.

Cotton at Havre 156½ francs on spot.

ALABAMA.

Further Returns of the Election.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 4.—The election news is meager. As far as heard from the vote is less than last year. The probabilities are in favor of the election of Parkinson, Democrat, in the Third District by a handsome majority. The contest between Worthy, Democrat, and Buckley, Republican, in the Second District, will be much closer than was expected, and the latter's friends are fearful of his defeat, on account of the great falling off in the negro vote.

MOBILE, August 4.—Mann's majority in Mobile county as at present heard from is 1,600. Several precincts are to be heard from. The county will probably give 1,800 majority for Mann. Advices from the counties of Baldwin county state that a negro mob took possession of the polls on the 2d inst. Mann and prevented any Democratic negro from voting. They were very riotous, and the Sheriff could not control them. The returns give Mann the 2,200 majority. Escambia county gives Mann 160, Clairborne, Monroe county, at four o'clock P. M., had polled 385 votes, all for Mann. The indications are that Mann is elected by 1,500 majority.

MOBILE, August 4.—A private telegram from Montgomery, addressed to a government officer at Washington, says Buckley, of the Montgomery District, Buck, of the Mobile District, and Hayes, Hadley, are elected to Congress. The Third District is doubtful. Mason, Elmore, Chambers and Randolph counties give Republican majorities. The full returns from Lee county have not yet been received. As far as heard from Parkinson, Democrat, has 1,000 majority.

MONTGOMERY, August 4.—Enough returns have been received to indicate the certain election of Parkinson, Democrat, by several hundred majority, in the Third. Buckley, Radical, is elected in this District.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 4, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon the grain markets were quiet and a shade easier. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1 34@$1 34¾, after the morning, and closed with buyers at the inside figure. Corn sales at 74@74¾c, after the morning, and inside figure for No. 2. Provisions and freights neglected. In the evening there was nothing done.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 4.—Flour quiet; sales 200 bbls No. 2 red spring at $6 75. Wheat dull and easier; sales 2,000 bush No. 1 Chicago club, part on private terms, part at $1 42½; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1 41. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 93@96c. Oats dull and lower; sales 11,000 bush western at 65c. Rye nominally $1 20 to arrive. Barley and barley malt dull and firm at $2 @ 7. Lard steady at 19@19½c. Highwines firm; sales 50 bbls at 94c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Cotton firm; sales 250 bales. Sugar—Common 11½c; prime 12c. Molasses 46c for prime fermenting. Coffee—fair 15@16c; prime 16¼@16½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—Wheat heavy; sales red at $1 10; amber $1 15; white $1 20. Flour $7 50 for choice family.

CINCINNATI.

Exposition of Textile Fabrics.

Twenty Thousand Visitors Yesterday—Committees on Awards—New Exhibitors—Time Extended One Day.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The exposition of textile fabrics grows in magnitude and importance. Good judges place the number visiting the rooms to day at not less than twenty thousand persons. The indications are that there will be a jam to-morrow all day. The fine, spacious store rooms in which it is held were packed with enthusiastic spectators. The rooms are very wide, well lighted, and have an aggregate length of seven hundred and fifty feet. The spectators are startled and gratified with this evidence of the extent and perfection of manufactures of textile goods in the West. Eight new boxes of goods arrived to-day. The total number of entries is twelve hundred and eighty-four. Among the arrivals to-day was one box of cassimeres, Jersey city, sent from Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, from the Deseret Mills. Its receipt was acknowledged by telegraph. There were very many ladies among the visitors to-day. Looms from Lawrence and New Albany, Ind., and from Fairmount and Cincinnati, Ohio, four in number, were in operation all day, weaving cassimeres, jeans and bagging. Manufacturers of machinery from all parts of the east have specimens on exhibition. Everybody regrets that it is to close so soon. The management feels that the most sanguine hopes have been more than realized, and that the display eminently deserves its name, "Great Exposition." The representation from the press from all parts of the country has increased since yesterday.

Award Committees as follows were appointed to-day: On wool—A. L. Artzum, J. C. Stevens, L. H. Olds, of Ohio; O. L. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.; Jesse McAllister, Chicago.

On cassimeres, &c.—George Shaw, Cincinnati; E. Ennekling, Cincinnati; J. H. Savage, New York.

On cotton goods—John T. Lewis, Philadelphia; Adams, Kentucky; John Wynne, Cincinnati.

On hemp, flax, cotton cordage and twine—R. W. Ferguson, Glasgow, Scotland; M. Addy and A. M. Hatton, Cincinnati.

On carpets, oil cloths, hosiery and satinets—Jacob Seasongood, G. J. Barber, Cincinnati; H. F. Matthews, Chicago.

On shawls, blankets, woolen yarns, stockings, carpets, coverlets and balmorals—Wallace Sinclair, Cincinnati; Ira Haines, Indiana; F. Simmons, Kentucky.

Sixty-five premiums are to be awarded, one of one hundred for fancy cassimere, ditto for bale of cotton, eight of fifty each, and the remainder twenty-five each. Diplomas awarded on the list will be given.

Thirty carload loads of exhibitors, accompanied by citizens, were driven to Spring Grove Cemetery this afternoon. Also to see also the hospital and workhouse. Sing Mann and Chung Sue, the Chinese expected, failed to put in an appearance to-day, but are expected to-night certain.

Applications have been open only during the day, but many requests are coming in to open them at night to afford an opportunity to the many who cannot come by day. It is now not improbable that the time will be extended one day longer.

The following are some of the latest arriving exhibitors: J. R. Candlon, Warsaw, Illinois; H. A. Scott, Warsaw; S. Brownell, Louisville, Ky.; Owen Stone, Flint, Mich.; John P. Williams, do.; W. G. Anderson, Louisville; A. Z. Allsworth, Grambarton, Ky.; John S. Kennedy, Toronto; Bartlett & Co., Philadelphia; L. Richardson, Louisville; J. M. Dillard, Lexington; Edward Judson, Troy, N. Y.; H. Hathaway, Massillon, Ill.; G. M. Manson, Knoxville, Ill.; James H. Taylor, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Wallis Bailey, Worcester, Mass.; H. B. Carter, Seymour, Ind.; Richard Street, Sutchinall of Indiana; Woolen Mills, Racine, Wis.; Hart & Williams, Geneva, N. Y.; E. Brown, Chicago; C. L. Knowles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. Ulm, Detroit, Springfield, Ill.

A large number of visitors from the East, West and South, most of them from the latter, are arriving constantly. The hotels are crowded. From planes unlocked, Tate's is a great number come and go daily. All ceases at the conclusion of the day's proceedings. Tomorrow at nine there will be a meeting of the Wool Growers and Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, at the rooms of the Exposition.

Body Recovered.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, August 4, 1869.

The body of Mrs. Stanley, drowned on Sabbath near Vanport, was recovered here to-day, and will be taken up this evening. C.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A public meeting was held in Buffalo Tuesday evening, to form an association to procure a supply of coal. Monopolies and coal combinations were denounced in the most indignant terms as robbers and plunderers of the people. Most prominent citizens in that place are engaged in the movement, and a determination is manifested to make the movement permanent. Prices will be stated and Congressional aid to break down the coal combinations asked for. A committee of fifty was appointed to draft articles of organization and incorporation.

Governor Smith, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to help in suppressing lawlessness in that State.

A meeting was recently held in London, consisting of all the most eminent statesmen of the Pacific Colonies, and presided over by one of the most eminent, if not the most eminent, of Colonial Governors. At this gathering strong and practical resolutions were expressed with the political and moral relations of their important and growing countries with the parent State, and all the influential colonists present at the meeting urged the important interests of their respective settlements, based in the expression of a determination to require of Great Britain some reconstruction of her colonial empire, which should afford a guarantee that the important Australian colonies should receive due and prompt attention. The views of the meeting were unanimous, and the sense of the meeting was decided so that it would be the duty of the Home Office, at all present, that they should use all their influence with their respective settlements to leave the British allegiance, and link in and form the protectorate of the United States, or at all events, that the Colonies be expected to put in an appearance to-day, but are expected to-night certain.

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VETOED BILLS.

Governor Geary's Vetoes—How Many and What they Were.

It appears by the official records just issued that the veto power has been exercised by Governor Geary at times since January 1, 1869. Of the bills thus defeated, forty originated in the House and twenty in the Senate, and a number yet remain to be acted upon. Twenty-six were discarded because the courts had jurisdiction, or because they covered such matters of special legislation as were inadmissible. Five were rejected on constitutional grounds, one being that which sought authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty. No bill became a law over the veto. The Governor returned the bills to the House not only defeated the particular bills, but prevented hundreds of a similar character from being passed. The resolution of the Democratic State platform, inducing the Governor for restraining the evils of special legislation, has been acted upon these vetoes. Among other reasons given for not approving a certain supplement, the Governor declared that an original bill (to which the supplement was desired) had never become a law, and that in the bill the Legislature found this to be the case. Another bill was vetoed because it was signed by Another bill of three words a private corporation would have obtained the power to establish an insurance agency over the entire State. An insurance company has been created to enable the Governor to go to business with a million of dollars capital, when but fifty thousand dollars had been paid in. This charter was rejected. Another bill was so carelessly drawn as to be without meaning and still another passed by the Legislature proposed to authorize a company to "construct and use surgical and other instruments as might be necessary and expedient by them." This enabled a company to dissect bodies. The character of the vetoes makes it apparent that, so far as the Legislature was concerned, it was never passed without any sort of investigation.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Central's New Extensions—New Projects in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

—The Youngstown, Ohio, *Register*, states that a report is current there that the Pennsylvania Central have directed their attention to the projected road between Youngstown and Painesville, and are about to make a proposition to build the road. The report says: "To the Central it is an object of some importance to obtain connections with the lake. At present, there is no way so practicable as the extension of the Pittsburgh and Erie road to the harbor. The manifest harbor advantages of the latter place, the splendid coal traffic which the road would command, the iron of Mahoning, and the prosperity of all roads engaged in the trade of the Mahoning Valley, above the Shenango Valley, are most cogent arguments to such an organization as the Pennsylvania Central.

—A projected railroad from Akron on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, to connect with the road in Ohio which runs the most direct to Cincinnati, is again talked of in Erie. The Erie *Dispatch* says: "The road would run through some fifty miles nearer Cincinnati than we now are, and will be apt to take all the travel going south during the winter. A considerable portion of the stock necessary to build the road can be taken in the immediate vicinity of the road, and the moment a definite plan, route, &c., are fixed upon."

—Mr. Griffith Jones, of Duncannon, Pa., in a communication in the Bloomfield *Democrat*, in urging the building of a railroad from Duncannon to Bloomfield, asserts that if the road is made and well managed it will pay twelve per cent. in three years.

—The *Millennium* says: There is strong talk of the Reading Railroad Company building a railroad from this place up the West Branch to Pine Creek, up Pine Creek and down the Allegheny to the Pittsburgh and Buffalo and Washington Railroad at Port Allegheny. The road would be one hundred and thirty-three miles long, and would tap the last rich piece needed to make a direct route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The road would run from Philadelphia to Lake Erie by forty miles. We trust the enterprise will be carried out.

—The Cumberland Valley Railroad, which may be considered a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, now extends from Harrisburg to Hagerstown, Maryland. It has been contemplated to extend it to Potomac, a distance of eight miles, and proposals for the work have been advertised for. Once extended the Cumberland Valley Railroad will probably be carried across the river, and up the Valley of Virginia to Martinsburg and Winchester. The cheap Valley lands will present a rival to that of the Cumberland Valley. Charles J. Mitchell, of Northumberland, is the engineer of the extension in that direction, and says the work will be pushed forward. All the surveys roads are conducted in Pennsylvania have been in the examinership of the Baltimore monopoly.

—A charter has been granted in Ohio for the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $500,000. The road runs from Massillon to New Philadelphia, by way of Navarre, Bolivar and Zoar.

—The meetings being held along the line of the proposed Cincinnati, Salem, Youngstown and Eastern Railroad Company are largely attended, and the subscription of money has been quite large. The projectors of the enterprise are confident of success.

—The Morrison's Cove Railroad Company was organized in Hollidaysburg on the 15th ult., when the following officers were chosen: S. S. Blair, Esq., for President; David Watson, Hon. Jas. Gwin, Hon. J. McAllister, and Col. Melanahan, A. S. Worrow, G. W. Patterson, Esq., Directors; Dunning Slusser, Secretary; Joseph Smith, Esq., J. L. Morrison and Jacob Brenneman for Directors. The new road will open up the richest agricultural and timber and mineral sections in the State.

—Another road is projected in Ohio from Tuscarawas to the New Lisbon Railway, to Hanover on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about seven miles, and another short road from Orrville, on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Thus by the construction of some fifteen or sixteen miles of new road over a feasible route the same object in the way of a direct line to the Pittsburgh connections will be substantially secured, that are now sought by the proposed Cincinnati, Salem, Youngstown Railway, which, however, requires the building of nearly fifty miles of new road, a large portion of which points to the coast of Cuba as her destination.

General Roscrans, Ex-United States Minister to Mexico, arrived in San Francisco Saturday, and was serenaded by the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The wheat exports from San Francisco for July amounted to 280,000 sacks, valued at $500,000.

Much excitement exists at Albany, concerning the election of Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad in September. The road, from Owego to Binghamton, and each is after stock to such an extent that it has appreciated one hundred per cent, within a week. It is understood that the Erie Railroad directors want control of the road. Mr. Ramsay has enjoined the transfer of the stock of the town of Oneida, on the ground that it has been sold at less than par. The Erie claim they have secured the majority of the stock, while Mr. Ramsay insists he has it.

The American Dental Association held two sessions to-day. Dr. C. Palmer made a report on operative dentistry, which was unanimously adopted. Dr. Flagg read a report on operative dentistry, which was also

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5 1869.

An interesting report of the annual commencement exercies at the Washington and Jefferson College is herewith given. The many friends of this institution will read the report with interest.

SHOULD the report that our Government is negotiating with Spain for the absolute independence of Cuba, with our indorsement on fifty millions of the purchase bonds, prove true, we fancy that few would be found finding fault, and they without much reason. It may be true that the Cubans might fight it out with Spain and win their independence, but under the most favorable aspect the cost would be far greater than the hundred millions proposed to be paid. In every view of the case, if there is any truth in the report, it seems to us to be in the interest of free Cuba.

TO RENDER the public buildings in Washington capable of accommodating the Government in all its branches, it is estimated that a further expenditure of $16,000,000 will be required. The agitation of the question of removal is, therefore, thought to have been commenced not a moment too soon. What at first was regarded as mere by-play may turn out altogether serious, and St. Louis may become the capital of our country sooner than she herself ever imagined. It is not improbable that the question will present itself at the very next session of Congress.

GEN. GRANT has been in office about five months. During that time the public debt has been reduced Forty-four Millions of Dollars. Neither clap-trap nor delusion of any kind surrounds this remarkable and encouraging fact. It is the legitimate, necessary result of an honest and vigorous administration. Our national credit, with a mountain of debt, never stood so high; and our country, by the manifestation of its wonderful resources and stability, is at this moment exerting on the governments of Europe an influence greater than they dare admit. We have every reason to believe that Gen. GRANT's administration will go through to the end with the same system of rigid economy and honesty as has in so short a time worked out such glorious results.

LAW GOVERNING ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNALS.

Saints and sinners are so busy these days, in tapping the fountains of ecclesiastical law, and the consequences flowing therefrom are so serious to character and purse, that a modification of the code, or at least its enforcement with some regard to the rights of suitors, seems to be pleasantly imminent. Chicago—that city so prolific in sensational precedents—furnishes a judge who, with keen and irrefutable logic, in the CHENEY case, has shivered to atoms the assumption of ecclesiastical courts that they are free to do as they please to all who come under the ban of the church. The Chicago jurist decides that presbyters, examiners, and all church tribunals under whatever name convened, must follow closely the rules and canons of the church they represent. If they do not, the arm of the civil law may be invoked to enforce obedience. One or two of the religious papers in this city have objected to the Chicago intervention, in the form of injunction, because it threatens the independence of ecclesiastical courts. That's it precisely. It does threaten and destroy the independence of such courts, in so far as they proceed in violation of the laws of the church. In other words, when presbyters and examiners become so zealous for conviction, that they strain or violate the canons of their church, the civil law may be invoked to send them about other business or coerce them into subjection. The principle is very plain, and is illustrated by the Chicago Judge with humorous force, when he declares that an ecclesiastical tribunal is nothing more in the eyes of the law than a base ball club, a lyceum, or a railroad company, and the right to interfere by the courts depends entirely upon the violation of the contract which constitutes the association. The justice of this theory is apparent, so long as the weakness and small vices of humanity penetrate the ecclesiastical courts. In the Chicago case the desire to convict induced the rejection of the canons of the church and the violation of the plainest principles of equity. If by such means a conviction had been forced the defendant would have been deprived of valuable franchises—notably his salary at the rate of $4,503 per annum,and the free use of a stately parsonage. From this unpleasant dilemma he has happily been rescued by the simple process of the sheriff serving an injunction on his triers. But how much more forcible does this principle appear, when the questions at issue involve the character and whole future of the defendant, as in the LINN case.

We don't care to boast, or even enter the list with Chicago for superiority in anything; but as we read the short comings of its ecclesiastical court, some how the idea possesses us that Judge Allen's decision will have been so far surpassed as to shrink almost into nothingness. For instance, speaking of the indictment against Rev. Mr. CHENEY, which failed to specify the date of the offenses with which he is charged, the civil judge, in sustaining the injunction, declared "such an indictment bad in all kinds of law—common, military, civil and ecclesiastical; opposed to the plainest dictates of common sense, absurd and illegal." On this defect alone the judge would have ordered the injunction; but how trifling and insignificant it appears, along side of some of the achievements in the LINN prosecution, which are too familiar to our readers to need particularizing. And yet the Chicago judge says of the prosecution against Rev. Mr. CHENEY that "not a similar tribunal has existed, nor none been guilty of such injustice since the days of SCROGGS and JEFFREY—" words not entirely dissimilar from the view expressed of the Presbytery of Ohio, in its recent action, by a jurist of our county high in popular estimation.

HOW NAPOLEON MEETS HIS EMERGENCY.

The American people would much rather denounce NAPOLEON for acts of tyranny and oppression, than give him credit for wise statesmanship. His name has been an odious one in this country since he trundled to pieces the fanciful edifice LAMARTINE and LEDRUE ROLLIN constructed on the ruins of the Orleans monarchy. It was a pleasant thought to us all when LOUIS PHILIPPE and his queen left Paris as plain Mr. and MRS. SMITH, that their mercenary and oppressive monarchical system, would be succeeded by a republic formed on the pattern of that which LAFAYETTE so vigorously befriended. The newspapers of the time, twenty years ago, were fond of picturing France and the United States as sister republics, whose mission it was to disseminate democratic theories of government the world over, and it was a constant prophecy that the day was not far distant, when the civilized world would be remodeled in accordance with what we called, in our Fourth of July orations, "the spirit of seventy-six." Our kindly yet egotistical theories of a universal brotherhood were shivered to atoms first by the impracticable character of French republicanism, and then by the overthrow of the republic itself by NAPOLEON in 1851, and his subsequent declaration of the empire, which was ratified by nearly eight millions of voters, who had been ardent Republicans only a year or two before. In all our glowing anticipations of French republicanism, we seemed to forget the difference in the character of the American and French people. The stolid superstition and conservatism of the rural population of France, and the infidelity, Fourierism and agrarianism of the people of the great cities, is not the material out of which a republican government may be constructed in a day. The French have never been educated, as we have, in the principles of self-government by its practice from our earliest colonial period, in local assemblages of the people of towns, counties and States. The lack of this training we suppose the historian will set down as the great cause of the failure of purely popular government in France.

NAPOLEON succeeded to imperial power by what the world would have called the most damnable crimes, were it not that a certain measure of success has glossed over their enormity. While his administration has not been that brilliant success claimed for it by partisans of strong governments, neither has it been the failure, which is the American fashion of describing his reign. He has wielded power with energy and ability, and France under his rule has resumed the rank she held during the reign of LOUIS XIV. and the first NAPOLEON. His greatest achievement has been the creation of a great power from the disjointed States of Italy, and probably the most serious reverse to his prestige is the position Prussia now occupies as the representative of united Germany. The Mexican fiasco, humiliating as it was, did not have the weight in diminishing French influence that the rise of Prussia to a first class power has had.

This has not only affected the standing of France in Europe, but it has made the French people restive under a sense of humiliation. While it has been an effective blow at the national vanity, it has been a much more effective one at the influence of the Emperor at home and abroad. The recent elections told the whole story, in a demand, that NAPOLEON has wisely taken into his serious thoughts, that the people should be admitted to a more active participation in the Government. And it is here that the French Emperor proves himself to be the reverse of the short sighted and unreasoning despot the ROCHEFORT, HUGO, and LEDRU ROLLIN school of agitators delight to picture him. He does not follow the example of LOUIS XVI, CHARLES X., or LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and contemptuously spurn all concessions until the time for concession is succeeded by the era of revolution. NAPOLEON takes an opposite course, and conceding the elections have given a verdict against the personal government in force since 1851, shrewdly takes credit to himself by initiating inevitable reforms. He rejects the appearance of compulsion, and in this way the people may be conciliated by the surrender of a fractional part of the imperial prerogatives, while otherwise, had he been a ruler of the Bourbon type, he and his dynasty would have been swept away in an insane attempts to make way against the rising flood.

The precise extent of the concessions made by NAPOLEON, can hardly be judged by the text of the telegraphic dispatches of the past few days. If we correctly interpret them, the Emperor surrenders the character of an absolute monarch, and assumes that of a constitutional ruler. Personal government—the odious feature of the NAPOLEONIC system—is succeeded by a representative government, not entirely dissimilar to that of Great Britain. If the constitution is amended in accordance with the principles submitted to the Senate, by the Emperor and his Council of State, the right of parliamentary initiative will be unconditionally granted—the origination of all laws heretofore having been confided solely to the Council. The Ministers can be impeached by the Senate, which is about the same thing as if in England that power was confided to the House of Peers, with the difference that the Peers are hereditary and the Senators appointed by the Emperor. Members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif have the right to address interpellations to the government, and with such men as THIERS and FAVRE in the popular assembly this is by no means an unimportant concession.

The reforms suggested will not, of course, meet the views of the French radicals, but they will be supported by the conservative liberals and the NAPOLEONIC party, and these elements constitute a large majority of the nation. In according to the popular demand for reform, NAPOLEON has pursued a wise and statesmanlike policy. It must strengthen him, and possibly his dynasty, although the continuance of that beyond his life is surrounded by almost numberless contingencies.

MR. BIGELOW took the *Times* under his editorial wing on Monday, and from Tuesday's issue we miss "Minor Topics," the department to which, we fancy, the great body of the readers of the paper were accustomed to turn about as soon as any other. It doubtless did require no small amount of labor to keep up the intended freshness of the "feature," but we doubt if the same labor can be more advantageously bestowed. Mr. Bigelow sesis himself meistly in the chair, without flourish, making a sensible article on "Uses and Abuses of Journalism" answer for a more personal deliverance. The opening and concluding paragraphs of natural world—are most noticable, and we quote them, as follows:

"The newspaper is as essential an incident of popular sovereignty as the ballot-box. Indeed, it gives a much more distinct voice to public opinion than is possible at the polls. With the aid of the telegraph it makes the whole world to think aloud in solidarity in open council on public affairs. It places all, however widely separated, simultaneously in possession of the same information, so that all may act with about the same lights, and reach conclusions not seriously conflicting, at about the same moment.

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"The American press is responsible to a very considerable degree, for the administration of the government. The laws of our Congress and the policy of our Executive are, and necessarily must be, largely shaped by the Fourth Estate. This was never more true perhaps than now. If the press is true to itself our Government will always and inevitably be a party dispensation be a success, and our legislation always wise and humane."

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune*, who at first doubted the statement by another, relative to the practice in the vine districts of France, of "naked women going into the wine vats up to their waists, to stir up the fluid and thus facilitate the process of fermentation, he says that on a late visit to the vineyards on the Rhine, and in Champagne, France, he found the custom was universal, and on referring to the authorities, found the statement fully confirmed. Writers disagree as to the object of this practice, some claiming that the genial warmth of the body hastens fermentation, and others asserting that the stirring about and mixing up of the pomace in this way gives the wine "a fuller body," a deeper color, or a superior bouquet. As it is now estimated that we have already planted in the United States 2,000,000 acres of vineyard, or an area equal to two-fifths of that devoted to vines in France, it is to be hoped says the writer, that the French mode of making wine will not be introduced into our country—at least until Yankee ingenuity has been exhausted in finding a substitute.

IT is rather remarkable that we should have to travel as far as "Ceylon's spicy Isle" to get an item of news about the Alabama claims, Mr. Motley's instructions, and the relations of America with England. But we find in a Cingalese newspaper (Ceylon *Observer*, June 12, 1869,) an extract of a letter on the subject, written from London to a gentleman in Ceylon, and which the editor has been permitted to publish for the information of the British residents in that colony. The following are the words of the London writer to his Ceylon correspondent:

"A partner in Barings told —— that Mr. Motley's instructions would be not to refer to the Alabama claims, and that they did not expect any difficulties with America. Brown Shipley also hold the same views. We have too many of their 5-20 bonds in England; that is what is playing old Harry with our money market."

In giving this noteworthy extract, the editor of the Ceylon *Observer* remarks: "We can well believe that President Grant has no wish for a war with England;" and "we can only therefore regret that Mr. Sumner should have injured a good cause by his wild talk."—*N. Y. Times.*

HON. NOAH DAVIS, of the Rochester (N. Y.) District, is about to resign his seat in Congress. Judge Davis having secured a large and lucrative law practice in the city of New York, where he has formed a copartnership with Ex-Judge Henry E. Davis, finds little time to devote to his constituency, and recognizing, as he does, that the district is entitled to the undivided attention of its Representative, has determined to surrender his position to some one who can devote his time to the duties of the office without the great personal sacrifice required of him in his present business relations. It is doubtful if there is an abler man in the House of Representatives. The resignation of Judge Davis therefore will be a great loss to that body and the country.

REFERRING to the report from Washington that "several prominent members of Congress" favor the deduction of income taxes from the coupons of bonds held in Europe, the New York *Times* wants to know "who are the great men" dig with this parlous threat," and then lets fly the following:

"We always suspect intimations framed in the shape of an indirect greatness. Really prominent members of Congress are not usually so overburdened with modesty that they hesitate to authorize the use of their names in connection with projects, real or of their names in connection with projects, real or fancied or embryo. On the other hand, those whose greatness are most pressed by those who have the least title to it, to which category, we suspect, belong the individuals alluded to by the Washington correspondent."

This promises well for the new management of the *Times*. The first shot, and it hit.

THE New York *Times* hopes that if Wm. B. Astor has actually determined to complete the Washington monument—which seems to be regarded as a rather doubtful—he will select the Central Park for it, and on a seasonable plan, without regard to the thing commenced at Washington. If Mr. Astor has any such patriotic intentions as those attributed to him, we trust he will not be interfered with.

IT is stated that the several New Jersey railroads known as the "United Companies" have formed a combination with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which promises to furnish shippers and travelers a fourth great route from this city to the West, rivaling the Erie, the New York Central and the New Jersey Central lines.

CONSIDERABLE sympathy is felt for Griffin, the Erie engineer, in the late accident, and it is said that the defense will be able to prove that he had not had any sleep for forty hours, that he had been running all this time on the road and so fell asleep when on the switch from sheer exhaustion. They will argue that it is of frequent occurrence for those working on the road to suffer in this manner, that Gould, Fisk & Co., in their avaricious eagerness to squeeze all they can out of the road, have cut down the number of employees to less than the requisite demands of the road, and compel them, consequently, to undergo physical exhaustion which unfits them for a faithful performance of duty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. Leonard Bisnchard, of East Abington, has raised $290 worth of green peas on about one acre of ground this season. The same ground will now be sown with ruta bagas, and if the crop does well Mr. B. expects its value will be equal to that of the peas.

Wine in the wine growing regions of California is cheaper than milk. In Anaheim and Los Angeles common wine is but thirty cents a gallon; milk costs fifty. Even a common strong wine is but forty cents. In Tuolumne county a large skilled wine raiser offers 4,500 gallons of excellent wine at twenty-five cents per gallon. In the same region milk is forty cents. In Colama the price of the two is the same—forty cents. In Sonoma good wine is for sale at forty cents a gallon and milk at the same price.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says: Earnest prayers were offered in the churches of Petersburg, Virginia, for rain, on Sunday, the drought having parched and withered the growing crops and gardens in that vicinity. That same night, for the first time in many weeks, a heavy rain descended in sufficient quantity to wet the ground thoroughly and refresh the languishing vegetation.

A prize baby show has been held at North Woolwich, England. The exhibition contained 300 babies; though there were applications for no less than 2,500. Purses of £2, £3, £5 and £10 were offered. Only one set of triplets and four of twins were catalogued.

A work on moral theology by Bishop Monte Clonde de Trajo, of Rio de Janeiro, has lately appeared in the *Index Expurgatorium* of Rome, and the Bishop is ordered to "surrender bodily" for his offense. But here the joke comes in; the book was written thirty years ago, and the Bishop has been dead some half a dozen years!

In New York everybody is complaining of the great dearth of business. Stores are glutted with goods, and merchants are ready to sell on time to any purchasers on their own terms, yet the customers do not come. In addition to low prices ruling in mercantile circles, the railway companies now, for want of freight, are putting their rates down to the very lowest figure. All of them take whatever offers, and so great is the scramble for the little business doing that shippers can send off their goods at less than a quarter the cost of transportation at ordinary seasons.

The Iron Mountain Railroad has been opened one mile beyond Marquand, a distance of one hundred and nineteen miles from St. Louis. Only nine miles of the track are required to be laid now to complete the whole road to Belmont, at which point there is connection with the Mobile and Ohio road. The line to Belmont is to be completed and opened August 15th. The new line from Fredericktown to Memphis is to be immediately proceeded with.

Near the city of Cheltenham, where the inhabitants enjoy life all the year round in their substantial stone villas, and display their wealth in fine equipages and elegant assemblies, one may find the fountain head of the Thames. It is a small pond of very clear, sweet water, formed by the meeting of seven springs. Looking at the crystal stream, one can hardly imagine 'tis the same that flows under Waterloo Bridge—a turbid, filthy current.

The *Tribune* records the acquittal of Linn with the remark that the charges were frivolous; that "kissing young ladies may or may not be immoral, according to circumstances; but kissing indiscreetly is a distinct offense, and we trust that all gentlemen will take warning by Mr. Linn's unpleasant experience."

One of these dictionary dispensers, a New York reporter, says there were at the Long Branch ball "beauty marketable and merry, beauty matronly and mild, beauty infantile and peachy, and sublime with age and decorations. The dark sumptuousness of Israel from the Continent, the sunny celebrity of the United States, the vocal queen of the Mansion, the queen of the brunette, and Una herself, in spotless white, from the Metropolitan." The fellow must mean something in going on in this way.

A gentleman traveling through the west writes as follows: "As I passed through northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and southern Michigan, last Friday, the 23d (July,) I noticed that the wheat crop was unusually large, and all farmers agreed that the yield was excellent. It was nearly all harvested. Corn in these States looked well, except on the extremely low lands. Here in northern Iowa the season has been very wet, but is now clear and dry, and harvesting just commencing. Wheat, oats and corn are all above the average."

They have now at Saratoga a young lady possessing eight trunks of Parisian toilettes, several boxes of *lingerie*, and ten thousand dollars in rings, ear-rings, brooches, necklaces and other ornaments. Perhaps it is well to mention in this connection that five years ago this fair *demoiselle* resided over her father's dram shop in Sixth avenue. It is but right to state that the New York *Gazette* is responsible for this slander.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, if he gets the Hempstead Plains—of which there can be little doubt, we should think—will get a better bargain than he probably looked for, in the turf-soil that covers the prairie. Only a few years ago—"scarcely" and "ears" will be used, according to the gentlemen of the Farmers' Club, that it has been sold in New York for Peruvian guano. The fact, the character of turbary, being the growth of a swampy meadow grass for hundreds of years, and might be profitably scraped from the surface for the benefit of those who may be in want of such an excellent manure.

AN M. D. furnishes the following simple remedy for the whooping cough: To one ounce of the dried leaves of the common chestnut tree add a quart of boiling water, and when the infusion is cold give a cupful three times a day, the last dose being given when the patient retires. After twenty-four to thirty-six hours the patient will be relieved, and the dose may be administered in smaller quantity.

PERSONAL.

The late John A. Roebling left property worth about $1,500,000. His will was to be opened and the following is understood to be the disposition made of the property in the will: To each of his children, $100,000. To Mrs. Roebling, $10,000. To the Widows' Home in Trenton, $15,000. To Charles W. Swan, $20,000. Mr. Swan had been foreman and general business manager for Mr. Roebling for many years. A request to the sons of Mr. Roebling, to take Mr. Swan in partnership is said to have been inserted in the will.

The late Henry Keep is said to have left his wife and daughter $2,000,000 of the stock of a single railroad, with advice to Keep it as the best perpetual investment for the money. It is understood that not less than $8,000,000 more are disposed of in his will.

Ida Lewis, the Lime Rock heroine, don't like her pictures. She says "that picture in *Harper's* is awful: I cannot bear to look at it." She and her sister, who is very handsome and afraid of the water, are to marry brothers, and Ida's wedding day was to have been this month, has been postponed for a year. A humane society in London has voted Ida a gold medal.

The Rev. Miss Olympia Brown has accepted a call from the Universalist Church at Bridgeport, Conn. Her husband, Mary Graves has been called by the Universalists Church at North Reading, Mass.

A melancholy little incident is related of the ex-Empress Charlotte. This unfortunate Princess has been staying for some time at Spa. The other day she insisted with such vehemence on playing at roulette that it was impossible to restrain her. On approaching the table she deliberately placed a gold piece on the number 19. The Emperor Maximilian was shot on June 19. The wheel turned, and, though thirty-seven chances were against her, she won. She smiled sadly, took up the money and quietly left the room. On the way out a poor man passed by. She gave him all the money, with the injunction that he was to "pray for him." It is known that the Empress Charlotte never pronounces the name of Maximilian.

An Inquiry.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The decision of Judge Allen in the Cheney case, in Chicago, has raised several questions in my mind: 1st, Has a Presbytery, synod or ecclesiastic body, calling itself a court, any better rights, notwithstanding charges against an individual, even if he be a member of their church or organization, than a citizen or an outsider has? In other words, does the fact of their being Presbyters, and setting in a body, afford them any immunity from the law of libel? 2d, When men having no more authority than, as Judge Jameson says, a base ball club, combine to try a man and for that purpose spread on the record all sorts of charges, some of which they do not attempt to prove, and when such spreading on the record, there is good reason to suppose, is for no other purpose than to break down the person against whom the charges are made, are not the persons engaged in the transaction guilty of conspiracy, and cannot the party agrieved go into court and prove such intent, and punish the conspirators? My mind, since the late extraordinary trial and acquittal, and view of Judge Jameson's decision, has come to dwell considerably on these and kindred points, and I would be glad if some of our lawyers would give their views on their legal aspects.

A LAYMAN.

The Rule in Municipal and in Church Inquests.

Where common fame requires the prosecution of persons in church courts, a committee is raised to inquire into the charges, to put them into shape and to conduct the case; the reason of the rule being that rumor is not receive private character for the gravest accusations to be thrown upon the air by a high judicatory, unless a careful, discreet committee should have found proof available, and in the absence of all explanatory or traversing evidence, altogether sufficient to insure a conviction of the accused.

The same rule holds with grand juries in our municipal courts; and if such an inquest should charge the humblest individual with crimes without sufficient evidence, they would be instantly denounced in all directions and be scorned by all honorable people.

But where, in the ecclesiastical courts, a minister of the gospel so far outrages religion as to charge one with high crimes and misdemeanors merely for report, or because his views run by the insinuation of grave charges unsupported by evidence, it is the most charitable, and altogether most reasonable theory to suppose such a prosecutor *crazy*.

PRESBYTERUS.

THE Cleveland papers have taken a deep interest in the LINN trial. The *Leader* gives the outlines of the trial and takes the same view of the case as the press of Pittsburgh have taken. It says: "Certainly the result of the trial has been to increase Mr. Linn's personal popularity—a result to which the arbitrary action of the Presbytery, and the bitterness of the prosecutors contributed, giving the impression that a persecution was on foot against the defendant."

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Various patents have been taken out for casting, or coating iron with a casing of steel, but until recently, the article has not been appreciated by those who, in the course of time, will find it to their interest to use it. For many purposes it will be found as good as steel, and cheaper. Multitudes of articles that require the combined qualities of this "iron center" will be made from it. We are disposed to regard the enterprise of one of our large steel works, now engaged in introducing the "iron center" as the beginning of a business that in the course of a very few years will be regarded as a specialty—a business in itself. It is simply a question of time: the advantages possessed by this article cannot fail to impress themselves upon manufacturers and consumers as the article is gradually introduced, and its good qualities become known.

In building machinery, no matter for what purpose it may be required, or to what uses applied, there is nothing in the experience of those who have devoted years to the business so prominent as their faith in cheap *material*. This faith never wanes; it grows steadily. The curse of many an establishment is to be found in what is termed "cheap" material. Let any one contemplating an investment in a manufacturing business observe the advantages secured by the establishments that make it a point to employ the best material in their machinery, and contrast it with the result where the so-called "cheap" articles are used, and in setting out avail himself of the knowledge thus obtained, and he will have secured an immense stride in the outset; he will have reached a point that consumed years, and many toilsome steps on the part of old manufacturers to achieve. There is no economy in substituting the cheap for the good. There is never anything gained by employing a cheap thing simply because it is cheap. For instance, never use brass in the erection of machinery when your judgment favors gun metal (copper and tin). Whatever in your judgment is *best* is the proper material.

Nothing is more common than to find brass substituted for gun metal in heavy machinery. The result is that much vexation and trouble ensues. Never use wrought iron instead of steel, simply because it is more easily worked, or cheaper than steel. Recently our attention was directed to an instance where a large lot of costly machinery was made and shipped a considerable distance, in which certain parts were made of steel and wrought iron, instead of wholly of steel. After running a short time, the entire establishment was forced to stop operations, when the proper material was placed where the judgment resulting from a costly and vexatious experience required it. Of course the builder lost by the operation.

This mistaken idea of economy frequently causes the annual stoppage of our large manufactories, in order to make what are sometimes miscalled "repairs." If the rule were strictly followed never to make of cast iron that which should be made of wrought iron, or wrought iron that which should be made of steel, of brass that which should be made of gun metal, there would be less necessity for long stoppages.

Take the question of foundations. Wooden foundations are no longer viewed with favor as a basis for heavy machinery. The cost of removing machinery to replace the foundation is no inconsiderable item. Foundations of stone, or something as durable, are growing into favor because they outlast the heaviest machinery.

Heavy screw boxes made of wrought iron are cheaper in the end than boxes made of metal. A wrought iron box will out-last several made of metal.

Gum belting employed for "cheapness" where leather is needed (and nothing is more common,) is an expensive item in the end. We might enumerate a thousand instances, all of which tend to prove that true economy always avails itself of *the best material*.

MR. LINN AND THE BOOK.

A Note from the Publisher.

The trial of Mr. Linn before the Presbytery of Ohio has been a fruitful topic for press and pen. While I regretted the spirit manifested in some instances, and what seemed to me a want of fairness in others, I felt that these gentlemen were doing what they thought to be their duty; to them a painful one. I respected them for it, and the judgment they have rendered has served to increase this respect.

There was, however, one point in the proceedings which surprised me no little—the charge against the *character* of the book compiled by Mr. Linn. I have nothing to say of the new feature inaugurated, of a judicial body bringing up new evidence after the case has been closed; what concerns me is the *kind* of evidence produced by Dr. M'Kinney to prove the guilt of Mr. Linn. I venture to assert that out of one hundred readers, ninety-nine would fail to gather any impure idea from the passages quoted by Dr. M'Kinney, "To the pure, all things are pure," and the reverse.

Our standard English classics could be perverted to make them a bane, instead of a blessing. The venerable Doctor may reply that the case is not parallel; these writers were not Presbyterian ministers. True, yet they are owned, circulated, quoted and introduced by thousands of Presbyterian ministers—they are on their tables, and put into the hands of their children, and are far from being called impure books.

Mr. Linn distinctly stated he did not indorse all the *sentiments* contained in his book. It simply sets forth the ideas of leading thinkers; as these are often the reverse of each other, how could a sane man indorse them all? But, the *character of the book itself* is another thing, and as an honorable man who has as much interest in the purity of American literature as Dr. McKinney himself, I do utterly deny the charge that it is an impure book in any and every sense of the word. Were I editor of a religious paper, "intended to be used in Christian families," I can't tell what money *might* tempt me to publish in the line of medical advertisements, but I am willing to leave it to the judgment of unbiased men to decide as to the character of the book I have published.

It contains scores of quotations inciting to holiness, purity and virtue. Why did not the reverend Dr. use them to show the nigh and noble character of the man who would "put such selections in his book?" Was it because it did not serve his purpose?

Again—these selections objected to *were in the manuscript* which received the indorsement of Dr. Wilson, every one of them. Dr. Wilson would never indorse a book of questionable character, and I can not avoid the conviction that he would never have so judged this book if his feelings and opinions had been left unbiased.

Two reasons have led me to write those lines, I am not willing to be charged as a publisher of even questionable, to say nothing of immoral literature. And further, the sale of this book has been hindered to some extent, by imputations on Mr. Linn's character. The book stands before the public an acquitted man. He has been found "not guilty" of the charges brought against him, and I feel confident a like verdict will be returned by every unprejudiced reader of the book compiled by him. All I ask is a fair and candid examination of it.

"A garbled quotation may be the most effectual perversion of an author's meaning, and a partial representation of an incident in a man's life may be the most malignant of all calumnies."—*McOsh, See "Living Thoughts."*

THE PUBLISHER.

EXCEPT as to the marvelous resistance he has made to his enemies—always inferior in numbers, means of warfare and resources—little is really known of Lopez, of Paraguay. But the officers of the Guerriere, which has just returned from Rio, furnish some few particulars of interest. These gentlemen have been with our squadron up the Parana, and, to a man, unite in expressions of sympathy with Lopez. They say that he is described by the Paraguayans themselves as a man of great courage, resources and energy, who rules by virtue of his qualities as a leader and not by mere despotic exercise of brute force; that the Paraguayans are all devoted to him, and will sacrifice whatever is necessary to ensure their independence of the hated Brazilians; that he has abundance of material for the manufacture of powder, cannon and shot, and a country admirably suited to subsist an army; that the Brazilians are badly disciplined and officered, demoralized by sickness and by the prolongation of the war, and are no match for the earnest and well-led Paraguayans, and that Lopez will drive the Brazilians out of the country, unless he is badly whipped and broken in the next battle.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. LAIRD.
JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLINS.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. P. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH DOUGLASS.
CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT—ALEXANDER BLAIR, JR.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of 'Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment,' a preparation of real merit. We judge of its merit from many high toned testimonials from prominent gentlemen with whom we are personally acquainted. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, and at a price which brings it within the reach of the rich and poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its cure permanent. Its use is painless and followed. An article of this kind cannot but be considered in the light of a public good, for Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests we know of. Young Ladies and Gentlemen, try its use, 'trip the light fantastic toe,' with ease and comfort now. We bespeak for it a trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
A. J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, or become so universally used. They never fail when taken according to directions, and cure as surely as the sun shines. Whilst they do one they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable. Ladies will find their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pill's,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. P. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, JR., V. Presidents.
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Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
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GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
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Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
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No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.
Strength and quality guaranteed.
Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.
BOLLMAN & CARL.
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss: At Pittsburgh, the 21st day of July, A. D., 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JO LN A. EMERY and EDSON EMERY, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.
7th

CRAWFORD'S
GARDEN CULTIVATOR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
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Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy.
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.

CARPETS.

JULY, 1869.
SPECIAL SALE OF
CARPETS.
WE OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
A Line of New and Choice Patterns
English Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Other Carpets,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
And our entire stock at prices which make it an object to buy this month, as these goods have never been offered on hand.
Our Store will close at 5 P. M., until September 1st.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS,
JUNE, 1869.
We are now Opening an assortment unparalleled in this city of FINEST
Velvets, Brussels & 3-Plys,
Of our own recent importation and selected from Eastern Manufacturers, and THE VERY NEWEST DESIGNS.
Medium and Low Priced Ingrains,
Very Superior Quality and Colors.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPET.
We are now Selling many of the above
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue.

T. F. PHILLIPS, 87 MARKET STREET.
—GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, to Reduce Stock, for THIRTY DAYS.
SILK SACQUES and LACE GARMENTS, CHEAP.
LADIES' SUITS and EVENING DRESSES Made to Order.

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SILK SACQUES and LACE GARMENTS, CHEAP.
LADIES' SUITS and EVENING DRESSES Made to Order.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1:33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1869.

The local money market has worked into a comparatively comfortable condition. We hear of no complaints of the want of accommodations from the banks from those who are entitled to consideration. The open market seems well supplied with loanable means, but there is a scarcity of the proper kind of offerings.

—The following remarks of a western journal are pertinent to this locality. Merchants are putting things in order for the fall trade, and are shaping matters for a good business. Crops being good, it is confidently expected that collections will improve. If payments are not more prompt than heretofore, debtors will find it difficult to offer a satisfactory excuse. It won't do to say that prices are too low and farmers refuse to sell. People who are not in debt have a right to sell their produce or not, but those who are in debt to the storekeeper have only one course to pursue, consistent with honor, and that is to sell and pay up old accounts. If this should be done the business of the country, and farmers, would profit by it quite as much as anybody else, because it would cause activity in the produce markets and stimulate prices. If general business drags the produce markets will drag also, and this will cause a continued scarcity of money, which must affect prices. There is a great abundance of money in the country, but it is stagnant, and hence it is practically scarce. If people who are in debt and have produce on hand, will sell the latter to an extent sufficient to pay the former, currency will be put into circulation, money will become plenty and business will be active. Let no one say because he owes only $50 or $100, that delay in payment can make no difference, for the small debts are promptly paid there will be no diffidenity about the large ones. Until people who owe small amounts pay up there can be no revival in business. It is a common fact that should not be lost sight of. Take for example a country merchant who supplies his neighbors with groceries, dry goods, and hardware. He owes them $5,000, and they owe him $5,000. He has twenty customers who owe him, each $50. If these should pay up he would be able to discharge his city indebtedness. The city merchants have each fifty such customers. Thus payment of the $50 bills would therefore wipe out debts to the amount of $50,000. This would bring into use money that is now lying idle, and would enable banks to loan much more freely to produce merchants, thus facilitating the movement of the crops and impartting confidence all around.

—The bond market is again up to its maximum figures. The Government is now the chief purchaser of 5-20s, and the public are taking the lower priced bonds. It is thought that the 5-20s of '67 will touch 125 ere long, which will be regarded by many as the culminating point.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	124½	124¾	124¾
1862 5-20's	124	124¼	124¼
1864 5-20's	123¾	123¾	123¾
1865 5-20's, old	123¾	123¾	123¾
1865 5-20's, new	122¾	122¾	122¾
1867 5-20's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1868	122¾	122¾	122¾
10-40's	115¾	115¾	115¾
Gold	135¾	136	135¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135¾	135¾	¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	124¾	124¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	124	124	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	123	123¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	122¾	122¾	¼
U. S. 10-40s	115¾	115¾	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, reg.	122¾	122¾	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865, coup.	122¾	122¾	¼
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	122¾	123	¼

—The export of specie is for the moment, checked by a yield in the rates of exchange, consequently comfortable condition. We hear of no complaints of the want of accommodations from the banks from those who are entitled to consideration. The open market seems well supplied with loanable means, but there is a scarcity of the proper kind of offerings.

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1867 5-20's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1868	122¾	122¾	122¾
10-40's	115¾	115¾	115¾
Gold	135¾	136	135¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	135¾	135¾	¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	124¾	124¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	124	125

The Daily Commercial.

FIRE AT SEA.

Burning of the Blue Jacket—Loss of Sixty-one Lives—Peril and Suffering.

[From the London Herald.]

In March last the British ship Blue Jacket was burned at sea, while on her voyage from New Zealand to England. Out of sixty-nine persons on board only eight are known to have been saved. One of the survivors gives the following account in a letter addressed to his mother, and dated at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, April 20:

"We had seven saloon passengers grown up twelve second cabin, and seven children, all young, and a stewardess of the saloon. Of the passengers there were six women; two of the children were at the breast. Ship's company all told, forty-two. Total number of people on board, sixty-two, and seven children. We made a passage to Hong Kong in twenty days. On the 7th of March we passed the Falkland Islands in sight. But on the Tuesday following there was a scene that I never wish to view again. About half-past one in the afternoon smoke was seen issuing out of the fore hatchway. It happened in a very fine afternoon; everything was being done to extinguish the fire, and about 5 o'clock we thought we would get the upper hand of it. Half an hour afterwards it broke out ten times worse than ever. We still kept hard at it until a little after nine that night, at which time the main mast was in the forepart had caught fire, and in ten minutes after the whole of the after-part was in a blaze. Then our fate appeared sealed. The order was given to get the yacht over the side. Before lowering her we got the women and children into her all safe—then lowered her; a few of the crew followed her; she gets got in, the fire in the meantime working its very rapidly. In our life-boat there were Mr. Williams and his watch. In the starboard boat, Mr. Bell and his watch. I was in the yacht. The other boat left us a little before us, for we could not prevail upon the captain for some time to leave the ship, and I do not think he would have left her if he had not promised the ladies that he would take charge of them. He said he did not like to leave the old ship. So we cut away and drifted clear of the ship. About an hour after we left the foremast fell over the side—half an hour afterwards the mizzen mast soon followed as an example with a heavy crash. The vessel was then one mass of flames—it was a fearful sight to witness. We kept as near the ship as possible, thinking that some vessel might see the fire and bear down to her; but there was no such luck. Next day there was a dead calm, and Mr. Williams came on board in the yacht, so we straightened up the boat a little and made things more comfortable. In the evening, the captain had me to go to the master's boat and Mr. Williams to stay in the yacht. Soon after dark a breeze sprung up, and was increasing all night. We kept together all night, by means of lanterns, which were hoisted up every now and then. The next morning, the other two boats were well ahead—the breeze was still increasing. About 8 bells (four hours' time we picked them up. Mr. Williams did not make any sign to come into his boat again, so when the captain gave us the course to the Falkland Islands we went on to see if we could pick the other boat up. Before we could see her the yacht was out of sight. When we steered master's boat's head to the west we lowered our sails and hove-to for the yacht to get up to us again. We had a pretty good supply of provisions and water, but we knew not how long we would have to be in the boat before we were picked up or reached land. We waited there some time, but no yacht was to be seen, and we made the fair wind, so we steered for the Islands. We never saw either of the boats after that. There were fifteen of us in the master's boat—there were twenty-seven adults and seven children in the yacht, and the first, Bell, second mate, and myself have no doubt father would recollect the brown dog that Mr. Williams had in our boat. Six days after we left the ship we killed it, drank the blood and eat the flesh. Six days after that was the commencement of the horrors of a castaway crew. One of the boys out of two died this morning (Sunday), and we managed to keep it from him during the daytime, but at night he would get it. He was one of his mates about eleven hours before he died. We buried the poor lad as well as we could under the circumstances. We read the burial service for the dead at sea, but we had nothing to sink him with. It was a pity, but it was the will of God. We prayed to the Almighty in this land with more earnestness than any of us had ever done before. We could see death staring us in the face. Day after day no land, no vessel. Five days after they died we lost the carpenter and a seaman. The latter poor fellow died from utter debility and old age. The carpenter, who was a fine tall man, over six feet, died from drinking salt water. They were both Roman Catholics. The carpenter has left a wife, with four or five children, to mourn his loss. Two days after another man died raving mad, through salt water—he was the healthiest-looking man in the boat. There were two others in the same way, but came out of their mind. We expected they would be going off at any moment. Next day nothing in sight; we thought the Almighty had brought us there to breathe our last. There was a slight breeze, and a little after 12 o'clock one of the men shouted "Sail, Oh!" We all for the moment forgot our weakness, jumped up, and jumped up, and there was a bark bearing down upon us. We were soon alongside of her, and were hauled up the side, for we were so helpless as children. I forgot to tell you that we had saved three pounds of gold coin, to the value, £10,000. When he found we had gold he got into a frightful rage. He put the prisoners in irons, and two seamen also, and chained them down,—men that were not able to lift a pound weight, and several times he threatened to take the boatswain's life. We just got sufficient food to keep us from starving to the state. Well, these islands were the nearest place. The Almighty blessed us with a fair wind. We arrived here on Sunday. We were the first heard of the other boats."

No Ocean Mountains.

The correspondent of the London *Times* on board the Great Eastern contradicts some commonly-received conclusions, thus:

The line of the French Cable first starts in very shallow water, from Minon Bay, but in four or five miles it deepens from seventeen to twenty fathoms, and then gradually shelves from thirty to sixty fathoms, a depth which is pretty equally maintained over the whole bed of the English Channel. At this level, but on the whole gradually deepening, it continues till in a line with the westernmost part of the Irish coast, where taking a northern course, it passes down a gentle slope of sand, that continues descending till the depth increases from two hundred to eight hundred and nine hundred fathoms, and then in a short distance to one thousand seven hundred fathoms. Over all the rest of the course to mid-ocean the bottom is mud, shells and sand, and with a uniform depth of about two thousand and two thousand two hundred fathoms. This course would have brought the Great Eastern close to the northward of the supposed gaunt spires of rocks called the "Three Chimneys," and which, as laid down on the Admiralty Chart, were confidently believed to exist. When this was mentioned some months ago in the *Times* a controversy at once arose in these columns, some naval men lifted by the mere existence of these extraordinary rocks, while the other side tendered the evidence of eye-witnesses, who averred that they had actually seen them. The matter is now set at rest, and if ever the "Three Chimneys" had an existence they have none now. The Atlantic cannot afford to lose the smallest amount of interest attached to the supposed presence of these solitary peaks; but "facts are stubborn things," and if facts now been placed beyond a doubt that they are not to be found, at least in the latitude and longitude in which they appear on the charts. Lieutenant Johnstone, in the course of his soundings, went over the exact spot where they are indicated on the chart, and found more than two thousand fathoms of water, all deep water all around, and not the slightest trace of rock or shoal in any direction. It is sooner, therefore, they come out of the Admiralty map the better; and it would be curious to know how they ever got there at all.

From the locality of these fictitious pinnacles the cable course is kept in a pretty regular depth of from one thousand to one thousand two thousand fathoms, and throughout over a soft bed of mud mixed with myriads of the most minute shells. These shells comprise various forms of diatomacie, which though perfect in their organization, are so exquisitely small as only to be visible under the most powerful microscope. They are really as fine as flour, and the greater part of the bed of the Atlantic is composed of the debris of these minute animalcule, the existence of which proves conclusively, what was long denied, that at these great depths there is in absolute cessation of all motion. Over such a bottom the line is taken in an are of a large circle, the most southernly point of the cable being in 42 deg. north latitude, and the most northerly 48 deg. Along the southern end of the Newfoundland Bank it is sunk in about one hundred and fifty to two hundred fathoms, the water on it itself varying from fifty to ninety fathoms. Thus it is completely sheltered from ice, which, if the icebergs pass the bank at all, must clear the shallow patch lies under its lee by some hundred fathoms or more. From this point it is taken up due north in the channel between the Great Bank and St. Pierre Bank in an almost unvarying depth of five hundred fathoms. From this point out the course is over very regular shoal water, so to speak—being at no part less than one hundred fathoms, and generally over one hundred and fifty—to near Boston.

A Remarka le Cook.

[From the Boston Journal]

The ship Puritan, Capt ain Knowles, now loading at this port for Melbourne, has a colored man on board in the capacity of cook whose general characteristics and acquisitions are so remarkable in a person of his race as to attract considerable notice from all who have become acquainted with his career. His name is William E. Newmals. He was born in Attleborough, Bucks county, Pa., and is thirty-four years old. His father was a pure African, who was held as a slave until sixteen years of age, and his mother was an Indian woman. He bears in person and feature the strongly-marked characteristics of the Ethiopian. In early life he was taken into a Quaker family, by whom he was provided an education during eight years of his boyhood, and subsequently learned the occupation of a farmer, and is thoroughly informed in its various branches. For the last ten years he has followed the sea, and visited in vessels employed in the mercantile trade, and it is in this business that he has shown his peculiar characteristics for sobriety, manly conduct and a disposition to master the difficult problems of navigation.

Sailing some years ago with a drunken shipmaster, whose first mate was laid up with sickness and the second mate entirely ignorant of navigating a vessel, which for the time being was left under his command, he thought it best occurred to him whether or no he might not himself acquire the knowledge that they had in the present he has not failed to gain by every opportunity a thorough knowledge of navigation. Alone and unaided from any quarter he pursued his work, getting information slowly but surely, until he finally mastered successfully the task, and he is now considered by Captain Knowles and others as good a navigator as he sails out of Boston. If all the officers of the ship should from any cause be disabled from duty, he would be fully competent to take her into port. And all this has been wrought out in cook's galley without instruction, except what can be gained from books, charts and instruments. He can correct a lunar observation with his sextant with the utmost ease, and besides he is in other respects quite an intelligent man. In the course of his voyages he has been in the habit of receiving as pupils in navigation the sons or friends of the crew, and they have made considerable progress under his tuition.

Adjoining his galley on board ship is a small stateroom for his use, in which are placed his books, &c., which are kept in the nicest order, while his cooking apparatus is neatness itself, suggesting methodical habits and cleanliness. He is quite an interesting person to visit, and takes pleasure in showing his ocean home to all who may call upon him. He has sailed with Captain Knowles for the past eighteen months, but he hopes this will be his last voyage as cook, as his chief ambition is to be the master of a vessel, and for this purpose he practices economy in many matters in order to obtain a sufficient sum to enable him to be all be the commander. His amiability, sobriety and generosity of disposition, with his friends among good conduct have gained upon him with much favor and are disposed to promote his interest and aid him to win success upon that troubled sea to which he seems so much attached.

IS THE SOLAR SYSTEM IN DANGER.

Curious Speculations on the Subject.

The London *Spectator* has a curious speculation upon "The Solar Mutability," the scientific basis of which is in the following facts:

The sun has been shown to be subject to variations in brightness and heat, which entitle it to be classified as a variable star. These changes are periodical, and are pretty certainly connected with "magnetic storms" on earth, which take place when the spots on the sun's surface on the sun are agitated. On September 1, 1859, the most remarkable of these storms that has been observed took place, and all the telegraphic wires of both hemispheres were disturbed. In some places severe shocks were felt by operators, and even flames appeared in the instruments; at night magnificent aurora were seen. Another similar storm is expected in 1870, astronomers believing that it will recur every eleven years.

The *Spectator* believes that men's minds are greatly influenced by the agitations going on in the sun. It says:

"And we now know that these appearances are not merely matters for the curious, with which, as they happen at a distance of above ninety million miles, practical men need not concern themselves. In point of fact, it is by no means impossible that the issue of peace or war, of a financial crisis or a religious agitation, may be closely bound up with these phenomena; if not, indeed—which is also quite possible—in the sudden disappearance of our whole system, after the fashion of other solar systems which have thus disappeared. This much, at least, is certain, that these vast changes now going on in the physical constitution of the sun are changes which do most powerfully affect the electric condition of our earth, which have in former years caused the most violent disturbances in the electric currents, as well as natural electric apparatuses of the world we live in, and that when any of the least of all its possible effects, might just as well as not happen some day to arrest the electric conditions of every telegraphic cable on our planet, under the sea or above it, into the most dire confusion, and send down in a single night almost the whole of the enormous property invested in public companies, even in that very limited point of view, of very doubtful value indeed."

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California Fruit.

The fruit-growers and dealers of California are co-operating with railroad and steamship agents to the Atlantic States. Pending the establishment of definite rates the two Pacific companies—the Union and Central—will carry fruit for shipment to Europe and Asia.

This rate the California growers say the best fruits, especially grapes and pears, will pay a fair profit. Each of the fruit cars built by the Central Pacific company can be packed so as to contain sixteen or seventeen tons; but looser packing, to admit of the necessary ventilation, will be the rule, and the amount of fruit to each car will not exceed eight or ten tons. Last week there was to have been forwarded in one day from Sacramento between fifty and sixty tons of peaches, nectarines, pears, plums and grapes. It was thought pears and plums would bring ten to twelve cents a pound, wholesale, but whatever may be the precise prices realized, there is a general agreement among the California dealers that a very moderate profit will be a gain, by relieving the market in California where the supply begins to exceed the demand, and working off the surplus that might otherwise be a dead loss. The leading fruit counties of California are Los Angelos, Santa Clara, Alameda, Monterey, Sonoma, Sacramento, Yolo and Yuba, in the valleys, and El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Calaveras and Butte in the mountains. The chief markets are San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville.

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TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Josiah Dickey, Esq., as a Candidate for the Office of County Commissioner—Resolutions Adopted—An Executive Committee to Conduct the Election.

Pursuant to a published call, the delegates to the Temperance Convention assembled in the Common Pleas Court room yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of County Commissioner.

At half past two o'clock, when all the delegates had gathered into the room, Mr. George Irwin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed to call the convention, moved that it come to order by calling Rev. John B. Clark, D.D., of Allegheny, to the chair. The motion was carried.

On taking the chair, Mr. Clark thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and stated the purpose of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. L. H. Eaton, R. C. Miller, Esq., Dr. C. Evans and the reporters of the press were appointed Secretaries.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on credentials. The following gentlemen were placed on said committee: Messrs. Geo. Irwin, N. P. Kerr, L. D. McCandless, Thos. Bakewell, and L. H. Eaton.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs, James Miller, J. K. Kramer and Rev. G. G. Westfall, were appointed on Permanent Organization.

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PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent organization reported the following officers:

President—Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.

Vice Presidents—T. J. Hoskinson, A. McCannies' shares to zero in a jump, even if they did not actually leave the ship, and in some strange inarticulate fashion, that shares in all public companies, even in that very limited public company, the human race, are, in a physical point of view, of very doubtful value indeed."

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Rev. J. B. Clark Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Eaton the resignation of Mr. Irwin was received, and the name of Mr. Clark substituted as Chairman.

Mr. George Bradley moved that a mass meeting of the friends of temperance be held in front of City Hall, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Allegheny Temperance League.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, inasmuch as it was the business of the League to call the mass meeting.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Irwin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Temperance men of Allegheny county, in Convention assembled, send their fraternal greetings to our Temperance Brotherhood and bid them God speed in their present prohibition law. Adopted amid applause.

Resolution to go to polls on day of election and remain there was adopted.

A resolution was then offered to the effect that each member of the Committee would go to the polls on the day of election and work there all day. The resolution was adopted.

A collection to defray expenses of advertising, &c., was taken up, after which the Convention adjourned.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

A Drover Charged with Obtaining a Drove of Cattle, Valued at $9,005, Under False Pretenses—The Accused Committed for Trial.

On the 28th of July a man named John Beardsly, who said he was a cattle drover, came to the East Liberty Stock Yards and bought of Messrs. Bell and Co., one hundred and ten head of cattle, valued at $9,005, giving in payment a sight draft on parties in the East for the amount due.

Messrs. Bell and Co. allege that the draft came back Monday morning and was protested, but they did not get notice of the protest until yesterday. He immediately went before Alderman Neeper and made an information charging Beardsley with obtaining property by false pretenses. Beardsley came back yesterday and professed ignorance of the draft having been protested, but said he had no money with him to make good the amount. He was taken before Alderman Neeper, when he waived a hearing and in default of $15,000 bail was committed for trial. He says he has no friends in the city and says he is innocent of any intention to defraud.

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS cured by electricity at 279 Penn street. Dr. G. A. Sprecher.

Trouble at a Pic-Nic.

A number of difficulties occurred at the picnic given by the Lincoln Greys, at Breed's grove, yesterday. Daniel Gordon is alleged to have committed an assault on his wife and attempted to murder her. We have not learned the particulars. He was arrested and held for a hearing on two charges of assault and battery by Mayor Drum. Elizabeth Alexander and Mary Price and John Yaw became involved in a controversy, and Elizabeth preferred a charge against Mary, on which she was arrested, and in which the accused were also arrested and held for a hearing.

Monthly Report of the Fire Marshal.

Fire Marshal Murphy furnishes the following report of fires occurring in the county during the month of July: "There were but six fires and fifteen alarms (none false) in the county during the month of July, 1869. The loss of property $27,467; insurance paid $9,591; not insured $17,906. The largest fire during the month was the saw and planing mill of A. F. & J. N. Large, at Elizabeth, on Sunday, July 11, by which property to the amount of $22,000 was destroyed, partly insured.

A DEMONSTRATIVE FELLOW.—Yesterday evening officer Mulvaney found a man named William Moore drunk and fast asleep on the door step of a gentleman residing on Penn avenue, in the upper end of the township. She wickley) had been heeded, and the application in every instance refused. Now, however, there were several doggeries in the township, not withstanding remonstrances had been presented by the Grand Jury. Gentlemen who wished to say that he hoped those who had come into the convention would work earnestly for the candidate and he could be elected. He hoped, however, that such work would be done so as not to allow the Democrats any advantage. Mr. Dickey was not brought before the people fairly, and if the Republican vote was divided, the Democrats would be the victims.

PROMISE OF SUPPORT.

R. P. Kerr offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we give the nominee of this Convention, Isaiah Dickey, Esq., our unqualified support, and pledge ourselves to earnestly labor for his election.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. L. B. Davidson thought that the Commissioners, instead of sitting in their cushioned seats in their office, should take a walk about the city and suburbs and examine into the matter themselves, regardless of petitions or remonstrances, and not be governed by more than satisfied that from the number of "doggeries" the system was being abused and themselves brought into bad repute. He hope if Mr. Dickey was elected he would go into the "doggeries" and examine for himself. He was a Republican, but Mr. Dickey should receive his support.

Mr. Dickey—I am entirely independent in this matter. You may elect me or not as you please. I take it that my life and practices must tell you about what I will do.

Mr. Eaton said he thought it all did their duty in the matter the candidate could be elected without further trouble.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Mr. Westfall—Is there an existing Executive Committee.

The Chairman—Yes, sir.

Mr. Westfall then moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare circulars containing statistics in reference to the number of inverns in Allegheny county and other facts, and to have the same distributed in every district in the county.

Mr. Davidson thought it was folly to spend money for circulars. They would not be read. His idea of bringing the matter before the people was that speakers be appointed and sent to every district in the county. Then we could do some effective work.

Several gentlemen stated that an Executive Committee was wanted, every member of which would be most energetic in labor.

Rev. S. Y. Kennedy moved that the existing Executive Committee be re-elected.

REFORM IN THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Kirk—I come into the Convention late, but desire to take part in this movement. I feel in common with others the necessity of reform in the County Commissioner's office, and although not a politician, I wish to join in electing a man who will carry a reform in the Commissioner's office—that is what we want in this matter. I think you must extend your influence and take place at each roll call. The order was well observed yesterday, and the result that we met in the streets yesterday were brushed up elegantly.

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MANY who are not sick are taking the electrical treatment for its wonderful vitalizing and exhilarating effects, at 279 Penn street.

Curry Institute.

The year just closed has been one of unexampled prosperity in the history of this institution. Its rolls exhibit an attendance of five hundred and thirty-two students, of whom one hundred and thirty are young gentlemen and four hundred and two young ladies, being an increase of seventy-three over the attendance of last year. Persons wishing to take a thorough normal, commercial or collegiate course cannot do better than take a course in this Institution. Its pupils are everywhere successful. The principal has secured spacious apartments on the second floor of buildings, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. The rooms, which have been fitted up for the special purpose, are cheerful, large and airy, and will be finished and furnished in fine style. See advertisement in another column.

Fine Vehicles.

Messrs. Stoner & Mariatt, proprietors of the Union Carriage Manufactory, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, manufacture all descriptions of Carriages, Buggies, &c., in a superior manner, and at prices much lower than like a one class of work can be purchased from the best makers in the East. Their factory is connected with their salesrooms, and purchasers are requested to examine the various styles of manufacture and the material used, by which means they can form a proper judgment as to the quality and workmanship. They pay particular attention to repairing of all kinds, and attend to all orders promptly.

Persons Wanting to Buy

Or exchange property for Kansas lands, should call and advertise with W. E. Bird.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

Position a gentleman can fill, and is willing to engage in, where he will be had in all of the cases on Sunday next.

[Before